

ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI MUST BE FREED



A GENERAL STRIKE WILL FREE THEM

# Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

VOL. 4 No. 20

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUG. 8, 1912

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## Why Add the Electric Chair to Cross, Stake, Gibbet, Guillotine and Scaffold to Mark Liberty's Pathway?

### STRIKE SPREADS ON THE G. T. P.

ENGINEERS AND MUCKERS JOIN HANDS IN STRIKE—SHARKS UNABLE TO GET SCABS—ROTTEN CONDITIONS IN CAMPS—PICKETS NEEDED.

The second week of the Grand Trunk Pacific strike finds the construction workers on over 400 miles of right of way at a standstill. Fellow workers coming down from Prince Rupert bring stories of solidarity shown by the unorganized workers that will give the croakers, who are eternally wailing that "they won't stick together," quite a jolt. The workers in all departments, from the skilled engineers and bridge carpenters down to the muckers and skimmers, have all walked off the job and are coming into Vancouver by the hundreds each day. The stories they tell are enough to keep other slaves from going up to take their places, and if we can keep the ex-slaves, who infest the slave market, posted on conditions as they exist along the G. T. P. Ry., the employment sharks will be unable to get any scabs. There is only one shark in Vancouver whipping scabs to the G. T. P. Ry., F. Lillyman, 95 Powell street, and he is getting very few of them as we are picketing the office, selling the "Worker," announcing the strike in front of the office, and watching all boats leaving for Prince Rupert.

The following statements by fellow workers will give a fair idea of conditions along the line:

Fellow worker Jack Iris, L. U. 329, says he worked at the H. E. Paget Camp No. 4, 20 miles east of New Hazelton. Wages \$3.00 per day, ten hours' work; \$1.00 per day for board, grub unfit for a dog—everything rotten and the embalmed meat has been doctored to such an extent that flies won't go near it when it is left exposed. Bunkhouse is on a par with the board. Men are compelled to rustle through the woods to get grass and leaves to lay on. Bunkhouses were over-crowded, but are not so now as there is no one left in camp since the strike was called, except perhaps the straw boss. From New Hazelton to Prince Rupert the fare on the train is \$6.55, and from Prince Rupert to Vancouver \$8.00, and if you haven't got the price you can't get out unless you walk.

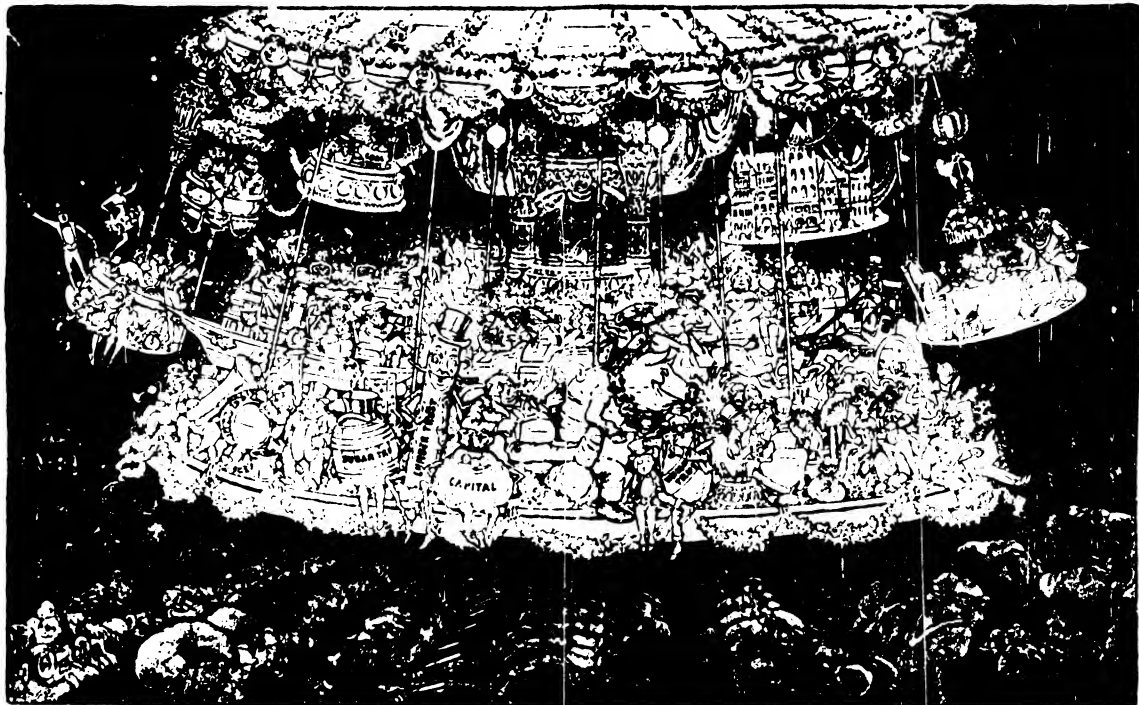
Fellow worker Aleck Robinson, L. U. 329, tells practically the same story of Camp Stewart No. 4, which is 12 miles east of New Hazelton. I have interviewed a good many fellow workers who have just come from New Hazelton and Prince Rupert and they all tell about the same story. The G. T. P. Ry. and the steamship companies are doing their best to keep the men from leaving that part of the country, and if the men haven't the price they ask for fare, they cannot get out.

Every one I have talked to, who knows anything about the job and conditions along the G. T. P. Ry., says that it is the worst proposition they were ever up against and that the workers should stay away from it, and I am convinced, more than ever, that if we want to win we have got to strike ON the job instead of OFF it, as we are trying to do now and as we have done in the past. Instead of going off the job on a strike and giving the boss a chance to fill our places with scabs, we have got to stay on the job and strike the boss where it hurts him the most—in the pocket-book. If we still stay on the job, work a little bit slower, use a little sabotage where it will do the most good, and always remember that "the working class and the employing class have nothing in common," we can beat the boss, make him come through with better conditions, and at the same time never miss a pay day while we are doing it. It is up to every local on the coast to picket the employment sharks, get out stickers and advertising the strike. Let us do all we can to keep the scabs from shipping out, because the success of the strike depends upon our efforts to keep the sharks from getting scabs to break it.

The organizers in the camp and on the job are doing their part; the strikers have done their part; and now it is up to us to do our part and that is to get out on the picket line and if we all put our shoulder to the wheel, we will push the steam roller over the whole bunch, employment sharks and all.

Yours for the ONE BIG UNION of the working class,  
ALBERT V. ROE.

Our special issue seems to have made a hit. We had to spend one whole day last week in mailing out sample copies to lists of addresses sent in and accompanied with money orders to cover the cost. The names included all sections of society from scavengers down to clergymen.



CAPITALISM'S MERRY-GO-ROUND

Cartoon From LIFE

### Worker's Indignation Is Increasing

The scores of letters which come daily into the office of the Ettore-Giovannitti Defence Committee in this city, from every part of the country, begin to reflect a spirit of rising indignation on the part of the workers of America.

So ridiculous seemed the charge against these men that it has taken some time for the working people throughout this country to realize the deadly seriousness of the situation.

It is a fact that never before in the history of this country have men been held for trial in serious danger of capital punishment upon such a flimsy pretext of evidence as in this case of Ettore and Giovannitti.

The allegations made by the prosecution at the hearing before the grand jury last April were so absurd, that the general feeling has been, that the trial would be nothing more than a legal formality and that nothing would be done to the prisoners. There is no doubt that the original motive of the Lawrence authorities in arresting Ettore and Giovannitti, the night after Policeman Benoit murdered Annie LaPizze, was to take advantage of the patrolman's crime to "get" the strike leaders, whom they had been utterly unable to find any pretext for arresting until that time.

Although both men were miles away from the scene at the time the policeman did the killing, the authorities making use of the infamous doctrine of "accessory before the fact," flung the strikers' chief advisers into jail, thinking at the time that it would break the strike.

Now the strike been lost, doubtless no attempt would have been made to press the charges. But when in spite of all their efforts to crush it, the strike was won and the specter of industrial unionism began to rise on the horizon in New England, the mill barons began to clamor for vengeance.

The prosecution came forward, at their hearing, with the claim that Ettore and Giovannitti had said things during their speeches to the strikers that tended to inflame them and incite to riot. That in the course of a riot a woman had been killed, therefore they were "accessories before the fact" to her murder.

In spite of the mass of evidence presented by the defence in refutation of these claims, the grand jury indicted the men.

Still no protest from the workers who were still unable to realize how it was possible for the state to do anything to the strike leaders. Ettore and Giovannitti were thrown into jail to await trial for their lives.

Then the biggest financial interests in America slipped into the case. Encouraged by finding a jury sufficiently susceptible to influence to listen to the ridiculous testimony and bring in an indictment, James R. Dunbar of Lowell, attorney for the steel trust and New England representative of the Morgan-Whitman textile interests declared he would leave no stone unturned to send Ettore and Giovannitti to the electric chair. Since then the prosecution has been busily building up a case, destined to make a horrible example of the strike leaders for the intimidation of all agitators for all time to come.

Evidently believing the working class to be asleep they have been bending every effort to put Dunbar's threat into execution.

But gradually the true facts of the case are filtering through the nation and every day that passes as the workers learn more and more about the case, the movement of indignant protest grows intense and widespread.

The press, which has generally maintained a strict silence upon the case, is gradually giving space to stories of the case and accounts of the growing protest movement.

It is plain that the big financial interests are making a desperate effort to electrocute Ettore and Giovannitti and will base the case against them upon the Haymarket case which is so notoriously an infamous judicial crime that no lawyer up to the present time has ever dared to base a case upon it.

The mill capitalists are fighting desperately to stop the growth of industrial unionism and the lives of Ettore and Giovannitti are nothing to them. They and their legal hirelings know them to be entirely innocent and know the weakness of their case against them; but thinking the working class to be asleep they are bent upon establishing a precedent in Massachusetts which will make it forever impossible for a labor advocate to raise his voice or use his pen without laying himself open to death in the electric chair or a long term of years in prison, for any crime that may be committed by police or militia trained for murder, or by thugs and Pinkertons in the pay of the bosses.

When the full significance of this case becomes known to the fast awakening workers their just indignation will rise to a furious demand that the jail doors be thrown open and their champions set free.

In the meantime the defence needs money to make it possible for the ablest attorneys to be retained and such a mass of evidence be presented to the jury in September as to make an immediate acquittal the only possible verdict.

And in the event that this jury, like the grand jury which indicted them, shall remain deaf and blind to the facts in the case there is no doubt whatever that the sentiment now developing among the workers of this country will be strong enough to make the master-class pause in its wild career of suppression of the workers' rights.

### "Gum Shoe" Burns Is a King Crook

"GUM SHOE" BURNS IS A KING CROOK

William J. Burns, most notorious and self-advertised detective of this age, has said "Private detectives, 90 per cent of them, as a class, are the worst of crooks, blackmailers and scoundrels that live outside of prisons."

By incontrovertible evidence Burns is one of the 90 per cent. President Taft recently pardoned William R. Jones of Portland, Oregon, who had been convicted of stealing government lands. The pardon was based upon an official report made to Taft by United States Attorney-General Wickersham, which document proves that Burns procured the conviction through purchased jurors.

We cite portions of Wickersham's report, made under date of May 10, 1911, for the purpose of showing to what length a detective will go in the pursuit of his "legitimate" business.

As a further reason for publishing this exposure the fact that the Callahan Detective Agency, 100 per cent of whom no doubt are "honest" detectives, are working up a case against Joseph J. Ettore and Arturo Giovannitti, and in their work of "detection," it is alleged,

they are backed by the blood-stained millions of William Wood and his associates of the Woolen Trust.

If you think our fellow workers are in no danger, read of the methods of the Burns Detective Agency from these extracts:

"It is charged by the defendant and his friends that William J. Burns, who was investigating jurors for Mr. Francis J. Heney, as stated by the latter in a communication to me dated August 3, 1911, sent his agents throughout the several counties from which names of jurors had been taken for the purpose of filling the jury box, and had these proposed jurors investigated prior to the time the box was filled. It is claimed that these agents reported to Burns, and that he was able in some way to control, and did control, the selection of names that went into the jury box; that in this way the jury box was filled with names of persons predisposed to convict, to wit, Democrats, Populists, Socialists, and Republicans belonging to what is known as the Simon faction, who were antagonistic to the so-called Mitchell faction of the Republican party, to which Jones

and the persons prosecuted belonged, and that none of the persons objectionable to Burns were selected."

"These charges have been substantially proven, particularly those relating to the irregularities in the filling of the jury box."

"The Department has in its possession the original reports of Burns' agents to him and those assisting him regarding the names of proposed jurors, which reports were made prior to the filling of the box. Some of the comments upon these names were as follows: 'Convictor from the word go.' 'Socialist. Anti-Mitchell.' 'Convictor from the word go; just read the indictment. Populist.' 'Think he is a Populist.' 'Think he is a Populist. If so, convict. Good reliable man.' 'Convictor. Democrat. Hates Hermann.' 'Hide-bound Democrat. Not apt to see any good in a Republican.' 'Would be apt to be for conviction.' 'He is apt to wish Mitchell hung. Think he would be a fair juror.' 'Would be very likely to convict any Republican politician.' 'Convictor.' 'Would convict Christ.' 'Convict Christ. Populist.' (Continued on page 4)

### SIX WORKERS FOUND GUILTY

COMPROMISE VERDICT IN CONSPIRACY CASES—SIX MEN FOUND GUILTY—EIGHT ARE RELEASED—CHRONOLOGY OF FIGHT.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 1, 1912.

The "Industrial Worker":  
Compromise verdict in criminal conspiracy cases. E. E. Kirk, Robert Gordon, Jack Whyte, Wood Hubbard, H. Kiser, and Harry M. McKee found guilty; balance are released.

P. S. FORD.  
The above telegram comes as another chapter in the famous free speech fight. Sentence has not yet been announced.

Here follows a chronological account of the fight which is soon to reopen with renewed vigor:

CHRONOLOGICAL STATEMENT OF EVENTS IN SAN DIEGO FREE SPEECH FIGHT 1912.

Jan. 6—J. R. Cothran, Secretary Socialist Party Local, and G. W. Woodby assaulted by Detective Meyers unprovokedly at Fifth and E streets.

Jan. 8—Ordinance No. 4623, creating restricted district, passed.

Feb. 8—Street speaking ordinance went into effect. Free Speech parade at 8:00 p. m. disbanded at Fifth and E instead of Seventh and B as ordered by the police. Forty-five arrests, including two women, charged with conspiracy. Forty prisoners confined in the drunk cell at city jail.

Feb. 9—Twelve arrests. Five of 46 charged with conspiracy released on \$750.00 cash bail each.

Feb. 11—Thirteen arrests.

Feb. 12—Two arrests. Miss Juanita McKamey arrested on the 8th subjected to the Bertillon measurements.

Feb. 13—Fifty-four persons confined at present in the city jail charged with violation of Free Speech ordinance. Resolution adopted by Federated Trades and Labor Council condemning City Council for adoption of the ordinance, and endorsing the fight against same.

Feb. 14—Nine arrests, Michael Hoey among them. Chief of Police Wilson asks that all persons remain away from Sixth and E streets after 6:00 p. m. All arrested so far demand jury trials.

Feb. 16—For the first time since the arrests began the prisoners in the city jail are given privilege of smoking. Ten arrests, among them Albert Prashner, who was later ordered deported to England, but was released by immigration authorities at New York.

Feb. 19—Nineteen arrests, among them Peter McAvoy, who was later sent to San Quentin for six months for destruction of jail property. First street meeting in front of city and county jails. Jack Whyte addresses congregation of Baptist Church. Charles W. Pinkham, aged 19, arrested, later sent to state reformatory. Police commence to place charges of vagrancy against those arrested.

Feb. 20—Four arrests, charged with vagrancy.

Feb. 21—Eight arrests, charged with violation of street speaking ordinance. J. R. Cothran and George W. Woodby file charges with city council against Detective Meyers for assault upon them on January 6th by Meyers and another officer.

Feb. 23—Ralph Mathews, first speaker tried in police court, transferred to juvenile court as a minor.

Feb. 25—Seven arrests. Street meeting in front of city jail.

Feb. 26—Labor parade of 3500 people in protests against acts of police.

Feb. 27—Preliminary hearing of 38 defendants charged with criminal conspiracy.

Feb. 28—Five arrests.

Feb. 29—Thirty prisoners transferred to Orange county jail.

Mar. 1—One arrest.

Mar. 2—Two arrests. Prisoners in city jail deprived of water supply and compelled to use water out of toilets.

Mar. 6—Six arrests. Thirty men transferred to Riverside county jail. One hundred and two men now in San Diego county jail.

Mar. 7—Thirty-two indictments returned by the grand jury, including George W. Woodby, who had not violated any law.

(Continued on Page Three.)

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER



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**FRED W. HESLEWOOD**.....Business Manager  
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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

## INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

General Headquarters—518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.  
**Vincent St. John**.....General Sec'y-Treas.  
**Jas. P. Thompson**.....General Organizer

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

**Joe. J. Ettor, Thos. Malco, Ewald Koettgen, F. H. Little, Geo. Speed**

Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Defiance of established customs is the torch of freedom.

No man ever amounted to anything who lived strictly up to the morals, ethics, and laws of his day.

Will someone please produce a real good reason for retaining the wage system? We want to know.

It doesn't take much of a mathematician to figure out the relation between a \$3.00 weekly wage for girls and an increase in the red light district.

Scientific management means the elimination of all useless effort. The ONE BIG UNION stands for it, but we propose to start by eliminating the non-producing coupon clippers.

## WEAVING CLOTH FROM MISERY

"From Wool to Cloth" is the title of an elaborate booklet that is now being scattered broadcast over the country by the American Woolen Trust through its tool, the Tariff League.

By their own figures the American Woolen Company damn themselves and we need go no further to find the evidence of the robbery practiced upon the textile workers.

The booklet states that the company employs 30,000 "hands." Yes, that's the word they use. These "hands" weave their lives into the cloth, dye it with the blood of their babes and wives, and set the colors with the salty sweat from their pain wrung bodies.

The payroll of the company is \$13,000,000 annually according to their own figures. Upon dividing this amount by the number of employees we find an average yearly wage of \$433.33 1-3 per slave. This is but \$8.33 1-3 per week.

But hold on a minute. We must subtract from this meager sum the wages—or rather salaries of the highly paid superintendents who do the dirty work of collecting fines. We must also knock off the total amount the price paid to John J. Breen for planting dynamite in an effort to discredit the I. W. W. strike leaders.

It is a reasonably safe estimate if \$1 per day were given as the average wage. "Hands" have stomachs, and stomachs are not to be fed on \$1 per day.

From the sum of \$1 per day again must be subtracted the charges for drinking water, for this benevolent company which states in its booklet that the purchaser of cloth "should understand something about the process of manufacture," saw fit to charge even the little baby slaves in the mills a few pennies each for the water that they drank.

Think this over carefully and then ponder over the statement of the textile mill owners that "the strike was the result of labor agitators from the outside."

From a reading of the American Woolen Trust booklet it might be laid to the spots upon the sun.

## THE LUMBER KING

A snarling, slinking, silk-clad human fiend;  
A harpy never yet from hell-thought weaned;  
Steeped to the inmost soul in murder's art,  
A cur incarnate and a wolf at heart.  
A vampire brooding o'er the virgin soil  
And drinking to the dregs the blood of Toil!

—Covington Hall.

King Leopold of Belgium, under whose regime the rubber slaves of the Congo were tortured that they might produce more wealth for royal degeneracy, is but a novice beside John Kirby, Wolfe Weyerhaeuser, and the lumber kings of the forests of America.

Under Leopold's direction an occasional negro slave was killed outright in order to cow the rest; with his sanction the ears, the hands, and the feet of the rubber slaves were stricken off when insufficient rubber was produced; and by his command infants in arms were severely flogged that from the agony of the mothers and fathers more rubber might be wrung.

But Leopold must now return to place the crown of infamy upon the head of King Kirby of the Lumber Trust.

Where Leopold killed one man the hands of Kirby and his associate curs are red with the blood of scores.

Where Leopold cut off one arm the lumber kings have taken bloody toll in the form of literally thousands of arms and legs. Every modern lumber camp has its monument of maimed and mutilated men marking the path of profits for the lumber lords.

Where Leopold flogged one child the stomach-robbing lumbermen's association has been the means of starving to death

hundreds of babes through the operation of, as infamous and illegal a blacklist system as could be devised by a fiend in human form.

We charge the lumber kings, the silk-clad snobs of the south, with being guilty, while cowardly skulking in the background, of the murder of union men at Graybow. We lay upon their shoulders the guilt of enforcing the murderous blacklist system, the "pluck-me" company stores, the use of valueless script in place of money, the thieving hospital fee system where hospitals are but a figment of the imagination, and the underhanded and tricky method of making men swear away their right to sue in case of avoidable accidents.

The culmination of the crimes of the lumber lords comes with the arrest and imprisonment of President A. L. Emerson of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, with sixty-four as brave union men as ever trod in shoe leather. These men are incarcerated and against each has been brought a true bill for murder committed from the office of the Galloway Lumber Company by the paid tools of the heads of the trust.

There is no need at this time to recite further facts. These men will be legally murdered unless we act. We must now see to their legal defense. Other steps may come later.

Every worker, especially the lumber workers, should send in their mite to help in their own freedom. Funds should be sent to Jay Smith, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, Box 78, Alexandria, La.

Let the response to this appeal be generous for this battle is the battle of all the lumber workers of the Pacific coast as well as the South and is one of the skirmishes in the great class war, the winning of which will free the toilers from the rule of a plundering and thieving class of parasites.

## SOME PERTINENT OBSERVATIONS

There are those among the employers who really believe and those among the Socialists who pretend to believe that the I. W. W. has no plan of campaign and no social goal in view.

In our relatively small journals, where so much space must necessarily be given to current events, it is hard to find the space to properly set forth our aims and objects.

With what space is at our disposal we wish to show that the I. W. W. is more firmly based upon the grim realities of the class struggle than any other organization in the history of mankind.

Our whole structure rests upon the fact that the working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no identity of interests between those who slave and want and those who idle and have.

We do not cry out for peace in the midst of war, but rather fling ourselves boldly to the battle front against every institution that serves to bolster up a decaying system of legalized robbery. For us there can be no sectional adjustments, no contracts with the enemy, and no arbitration boards to salve over the slavery of the toilers.

We hold that labor produces all value and that in the hands of the creator should lie the disposition of the product.

Our organization aims to engage in the battles that arise from day to day between the robbers and the robbed and we seek closer combinations in order to more successfully wage those fights which make up the class struggle and which are inseparable from the existence of the workers under wage slavery.

The few concessions wrung from capitalism, while they mean more of life and liberty, still are far from being the object of our fight. We seek to so solidify the forces of labor that capitalism will fall before our successful onslaughts.

We know also that the workers of the world must be prepared to operate industry when capitalism is crushed. We know that industrial unionism is the only method by which the toilers may receive their full product while managing the industries.

With the fall of capitalism will come a disappearance of political lines and political government. Industrial divisions alone will remain.

We cannot conceive of a politician, elected by the general public from a certain area, being sufficiently familiar with the process of production in the various industries to carry on any work of benefit to the producers.

The Lawrence strike is witness to the fact that no legislative interference with industry can possibly aid the workers. If the legislation is not in accord with evolution it will fail of its purpose and if it is in accord with evolution the legislation simply wastes time in putting the seal of approval on what would take place anyhow.

But even were legislation of benefit it would be foolish to expect coal miners selected from the geographical division known as Pennsylvania, to legislate to good advantage for the lumber workers of Louisiana.

With the present outward form of political government to work with, even were there a former wage worker in every office, there could be nothing accomplished for the toilers and the means of operating the industries would still have to spring from the union of the workers.

Taking these things into consideration our aim is to so organize the workers that the different industries are managed by the workers therein, with exchange between the different industries based upon the labor power embodied in the articles transferred.

This will mean that ward, county, state and even national lines will disappear and instead of a government of men we will have a management of industry.

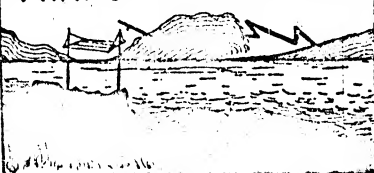
The current ideas of Socialism, which involve the ownership of the industries by a political government are in our estimation but a middle class nightmare, which, if practicable, would bring about an era of political mismanagement and coercion that would make present slavery seem tame.

The contempt with which the purely political socialists are now treating the voteless workers when they dare to revolt is a sample of what may be expected with those same gentlemen in the saddle.

It may be that after having gone through a weary struggle to overthrow the priesthood, nobility, and capitalists in turn, that we will have to have another revolution to cast off a set of political parasites.

We trust however, that the workers will awaken first.

## TRANSLATED NEWS



**INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT**  
International Transport Workers' Congress  
The next international congress of the International Federation of Transport Workers will be held in June, 1913, in London. A great number of organizations are expected to take part in the congress.

### Switzerland

The congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of Latin Switzerland will be held on July 20 and 21 at Yverdon. The comrades of that locality are in charge of the preparations. Saturday evening all the reports will be read and discussed so as to leave Sunday free for the two principal points of the programme: 1. Offensive tactics against the employers; 2. The attitude of the proletariat in case of war, and afterwards the proposition of Lausanne on the reduction of hours of labor.

### England

At a meeting held at Manchester, at which Tom Mann and Guy Bowman were present, it was decided to hold a syndicalist conference at Manchester in November next. Invitations will be sent out to all trade union branches and trade councils in Lancashire and Yorkshire, but any trade union in Great Britain and Ireland may send a delegate, who will receive a cordial welcome. It is desired that as many branches as possible throughout the country may be represented. The conference will take place on a Saturday afternoon and evening—probably on November 30. Bodies desirous of being represented should communicate with the secretary, I. S. E. L., 50a, Market street, Manchester.

### Germany

In Hamburg, the first number of a revolutionary paper has appeared, Kampf (Fight), an organ of anarchism and syndicalism. Concerning syndicalist propaganda the editors say: "We are opposed to wage agreements which tend to glorify harmony between capital and labor, and which hamper the unions in their struggle and solidarity towards striking comrades." One of the articles in the first number is entitled "Anarchist-Syndicalism," and makes a stand against state socialism under the form of nationalization; it defends the free union of trades and industries. Another article deals with the progress of revolutionary syndicalism, a subject on which the German social-democratic press is always very silent.

### Austria

We have to mention two defeats of the centralist trade unions directed by social-democrats. The reader will remember that in April of this year the miners of Bohemia struck work while their comrades of Moravia—adjoining Bohemia—continued to work. But when the latter also intended to strike, the political leaders used two measures: They ended quickly the strike in Bohemia by a worthless agreement, thereby putting the Moravian workers in a difficult position, as they could no longer count on the solidarity of their comrades and had to accept a valueless contract with the mineowners. During the month of June the Moravian workers have shown that they are not at all satisfied with that contract, which, besides being valueless, is not even carried out by the owners. Therefore the men wanted to strike towards the end of June. The mine owners convoked a conference and threatened with a general lock-out if the strike was declared, because they said after the contract was signed the miners have no right to strike. This was confirmed by the central committee of the social-democratic trade unions at Vienna. Consequently the Moravian miners are condemned by their own central committee to continue at work and desist from striking. Something similar happened with the railway men. In December, 1911, they wanted to begin "passive resistance," because they were not satisfied with the concessions made by the government. But the social-democratic politicians, who at the same time are the leaders of the railway men, did not allow the men to begin action. They pretended that in April Parliament would settle the difficulty. Not only April, but May and June passed, and the railway men gained nothing. Parliament was occupied with other things, especially with the increase of militarism. Only four days before the recess of Parliament the social-democratic deputies proposed to vote 17,000,000 Kronen for the railway men. The government, however, declared from the beginning that even if Parliament would vote this proposal, it would not be carried out. But the proposal was rejected, and the men are cheated again. And yet they do not even see that instead of relying on the promises of politicians they must count on their own economic power.

The "red" Italians of Los Angeles held a picnic at Eucalyptus Grove on July 21. About 100 were present. Victor Cravetto and Wm. C. Owen spoke. Twelve dollars and fifty cents were subscribed to the Ettor-Giovannitti defence. On July 28 a protest mass meeting was held at Mammoth Hall, 517 S. Broadway, and on August 4 the Gamut Club will give a theatrical entertainment on behalf of the Ettor-Giovannitti fund. Los Angeles is certainly doing her share. What are you other cities doing?

Get your press committee on the job. We want the news of your locality.

Boston street car men are reported as having won their strike. And they didn't wait for election time either.

The results of the various army maneuvers throughout the country will not be fully known for at least nine months.

The Transport Workers' paper, Labor Culture, is to be commended for its excellent spirit in giving much space to the Ettor-Giovannitti case.

The Minneapolis Labor Review gives two columns each to the Ettor-Giovannitti case and to the appeal from San Diego. That is the spirit that worries the capitalists.

Four hundred girls in a Brooklyn, N. Y., factory are on strike because the foreman used indecent language. This shows a realization that the workers should have some control over their working conditions.

The New Times of Minneapolis, Minn., July 27, contains good account of the Ettor-Giovannitti case and also publishes the B. T. W. appeal for aid in the case of A. L. Emerson. Such solidarity shows real class consciousness.

Master painters in Regina, Can., give the highest praise to the striking painters who are demanding a 45c minimum in place of the 40c per hour maximum wage, when they condemn the strikers for not giving notice and for striking in the busiest season.

A fellow worker writes from Helper, Utah: "There are many Italians here and they are much worked up over the dear fellow workers Ettor and Giovannitti. The streets are blocked every night by large crowds talking about the outrage. The 'Industrial Worker' has aroused them."

The Arm and Torch of Toledo, Ohio, has good articles on the Ettor-Giovannitti case, the Timber Workers' Revolt, and also an article on One Big Union which says in part: "A divided working class cannot successfully meet the onslaughts of a powerful organized master class."

The National Socialist, the Columbus Socialist, and several other of the reactionary political sheets, are now so busy washing their dirty linen in the Barnes-Hillquit case that they have no time to fight the I. W. W. They should by all means patch up their differences and get back on the job of fooling the workers.

Toledo (Ohio) Typographical Union has signed a contract with the publishers which contains the proviso that the "contract shall be null and void in case of trouble with an allied craft, providing such trouble can be first settled by arbitration, such arbitration to be in accordance with the provisions of this contract." This does not mean much in itself but it shows the trend of the times.

## RUSSELL ROASTS SAN DIEGO

Charles Edward Russell in the Coming Nation, July 17, says: "It would be hard to convince a Buddhist of the mere existence of Mr. Porter and his gang of Vigilantes that are now terrifying San Diego and impossible to make a Buddhist believe that men and women professing the principles of a humane religion would submit to the lawless despotism that the Christian people of San Diego endure."

What this despotism really is the country at large has not the slightest idea, for the reason that information about it has been carefully suppressed by the usual news agencies.

The simple truth is that San Diego in the last few weeks has presented a return to simple savagery such as most of us would not believe to be possible anywhere in the land and calculated to startle us with new ideas concerning the reversionary capacity of the human race."

## PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.



## SIX WORKERS ARE FOUND GUILTY

(Continued from page 1)

Mar. 7—Leopoldo Flores denied admission to this port because he had a card of the Socialist party in his pocket. Men confined in the city jail lock out judges and proceed to demolish the jail.

Mar. 7—Plan of H. S. Utley to patrol the border and roads entering the city submitted to the grand jury and voted a recommendation to the supervisors.

Mar. 8—Ten men indicted on charge of destruction of jail property. Joseph Mikolasek, second of stout speakers to be tried in police court, found guilty and sentenced to 30 days. This party afterwards killed in the riot of May 7th.

Mar. 10—Meeting in front of city jail dispersed by police with fire hose. Clark Braley suggests the formation of a vigilance committee to horsewhip Free Speech advocates.

Mar. 11—Dave Brooks, first man kidnapped and taken out of town by Chief of Police Wilson and others members of Police department and beaten. Move on ordinance enforced, although not legally effective.

Mar. 12—E. E. Kirk indicted for perjury.

Mar. 14—Raymond Holden, whose wife was seriously injured by fire hose on March 10, arrested, charged with turning in false fire alarms.

Mar. 15—E. Contantini Smith commences suit against city for \$5,000.00 on account of having been beaten by Roundsman Johnstone. He had never participated in any of the Free Speech difficulties. Tribune denounces attempt to take free speech ordinance to referendum. Alleged bomb discovered by police, which was afterward proven to be merely a ruse of the police to divert public sentiment. Chief of Police Wilson prohibits Socialists conducting a meeting in vicinity of the jail. The Federated Trades Council decides to take up the case of Dave Brooks and appoint a legal committee with full power to act.

Mar. 16—Referendum petition bearing 526 names filed with City Clerk.

Mar. 18—Police again attempt to establish a dynamite scare, alleging a large quantity stolen from the city.

Mar. 18—Arrival of Fred H. Moore, an attorney of Los Angeles, to assume charge of the defense of the cases in court. Arrests made for selling the San Francisco Bulletin on the streets. First mention of the vigilantes in the public press. (The Union.)

Mar. 19—Traffic Ordinance goes into effect.

Mar. 20—Announced that sufficient names had been stricken from the referendum petition to make it inoperative. Free Speech headquarters in Union Building raided.

Mar. 22—Five auto loads of men taken out of town by police and turned over to vigilantes and beaten up.

Mar. 24—Law found under which to prosecute street speakers, under general conspiracy to break the law.

Mar. 25—Labor parade with band in protest against arrests for free speech.

Mar. 26—Attorneys Moore and Robbins notify Chief of Police Wilson that further deportations of men must cease.

Mar. 27—Refusal to allow Socialists or members of A. F. of L. to supply the requisite number of names to the referendum petition. Motion to quash indictment of men charged with destruction of jail property denied.

Mar. 28—Michael Hoey dies at Agnew Sanitarium.

Mar. 29—Clubbing commenced on the streets. Thomas Killeen beaten up. Move on ordinance enforced. Chief of Police Wilson seized 1200 lbs. of dynamite in the warehouse of a merchant at Santa Ana.

Mar. 30—Coroner's inquest held over Michael Hoey. Free Speech League attorneys not permitted to examine witnesses.

Mar. 31—Funeral of Michael Hoey interfered with by police.

Apr. 1—San Francisco Bulletin confiscated on the streets by the police.

Apr. 3—San Onofre outrage, in which 72 men were taken from a train and frightfully beaten by a force of about 200 armed vigilantes. I. W. W. hall raided three times, and every member or sympathizer arrested. Thirty men so arrested were placed in an auto fire truck belonging to the city and deported that night. Two hundred citizens sworn in as U. S. Deputy Constables. This was done by request of U. S. Marshal Place at request of District Attorney Utley. San Diego Realty Board adopt resolutions commending the police in connection with the deportations.

Apr. 4—Reign of terror continues and police continue to make arrests.

Apr. 5—Charges filed against Wilson and Meyers by the Federated Trades. A. R. Sauer of the San Diego Herald kidnapped by vigilantes.

Apr. 7—Union publishes inciting editorial, "San Diego's Right to Protect Itself."

Apr. 8—City Council refuses to entertain any charges being filed against Wilson or Meyers.

Apr. 9—Judge Hays makes speech in which he brands the advocates of Free Speech as "the scum of the earth."

Apr. 10—Julius Tumm habeas corpus case.

Apr. 11—District Attorney Utley announces that there will be no prosecution of the kidnappers of Editor Sauer. Chamber of Commerce endorses the

stand taken by the police.

Apr. 12—Albert Praashner ordered deported to England and Robert Bowling to Canada. Vigilantes letter of threat published in the local press. San Diego Sun issues statement of Scripps to the effect that San Diego can settle its own troubles.

Apr. 17—Harris Weinstein begins inquiry on behalf of the Governor.

Apr. 18—District Attorney Utley refuses to give Weinstein any assistance in his investigation.

Apr. 21—Editorial in the Union severely criticizing Weinstein and Governor Johnson.

Apr. 22—Geo. Hawkins' trial commenced in the superior court. He was charged with destruction of jail property, subsequently released.

Apr. 24—Motion for change of venue filed in the Hawkins' case denied.

Apr. 25—City Council sends memorial letter to Governor Johnson.

Apr. 26—Thirteen members of the I. W. W. arrested at Bird Rock Point and deported. Were on their way to San Diego.

Apr. 27—Sheriff Jennings ignores the orders of District Attorney Utley to patrol the county line and turn back all men attempting to enter the county. San Diego Board of Trade endorses police and officials.

May 3—Announced that Emma Goldman would come to San Diego.

May 5—Peter McAvoy convicted, sentenced to six months at San Quentin.

May 6—Typographical Union denounces the Free Speech fight. A. R. Sauer appears before the grand jury.

May 7—Cartoonist Hermetet attacked by Chief of Police Wilson, who beat him over the head and body with a rifle and broke his wrist. Eighty-four men arrested at Old Town. Case of E. E. Kirk, charged with perjury, commences. Writ of habeas corpus issued in the matter of C. R. Neeley and 84 other men held at Old Town. Before service of the papers the men were deported. Police attack I. W. W. headquarters at Thirteenth and K streets. Two policemen wounded and Joseph Mikolasek killed. Riot called sounded with the fire whistle and the police issued arms to all the vigilantes. The guns of the state armory were handed out by the police.

May 8—Wholesale arrests of A. F. of L., Socialists and I. W. W.; 19 alleged members of Socialist party, A. F. of L., and I. W. W. deported.

May 9—Neal Powers on behalf of the Knights of Columbus in convention in San Diego proposes a patriotic parade.

May 12—Funeral of Joseph Mikolasek prevented by police and body shipped to Los Angeles for burial.

May 13—Emma Goldman given notice by the police to stay away from San Diego.

May 14—Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman arrive in San Diego. Ben Reitman kidnapped from the Grant Hotel, taken 25 miles into the mountains and tarred and abused.

May 15—W. S. Rawlins, stenographer in the office of Attorneys Moore and Robbins, kidnapped from the court house grounds by Chief of Police Wilson and taken out of town. San Diego Herald pled, and the Editor of the Labor Leader threatened by the vigilantes.

May 16—Vigilantes call upon and intimidate the bondsmen for George W. Woody and others out on bail, and force them to withdraw from the bonds. A committee formed by the vigilantes to pass upon all matter that is to be published in the Herald.

May 18—Moore, Robbins and Rawlins interviewed by vigilante committee on the street outside the city jail, after Moore and Rawlins had been released from custody by the police. Grand Jury indicts 33 Free Speech advocates for "Assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill." Weinstein's report to Governor Johnson published.

May 20—J. M. Porter cited for contempt of court.

May 21—Vigilantes plan a huge demonstration for the 22nd, the date of the Porter contempt hearing, in front of the court house.

May 24—J. M. Porter declared not guilty of contempt of court. Attorney General Webb arrives in the city. The police cause to be printed in the public press a false statement that certain members of the I. W. W. had been drawn by lot to assassinate certain members of the police department and other officials.

May 25—Warrant asked for the arrest of J. Keno Wilson in connection with the kidnapping of W. S. Rawlins. The warrant was refused by the Justice of the Peace, and then by the District Attorney, and then application was made to the Superior Court Judges, who directed that it be taken up with the Grand Jury.

May 27—Attorney General Webb issues ultimatum.

May 28—Dismissal of the jury in the Kirk case on account of the illness of one of the jurors.

May 29—A. B. Carson attempts to speak at Seventh and E streets and is roughly handled by the police and vigilantes.

May 31—Attorney General Webb takes up matter of dismissal of the Grand Jury.

June 1—Police circulate story that many improvised weapons found in cells in city jail, and that attempt at jail-break had been planned.

June 2—Twenty-one prisoners in city jail on hunger strike.

June 2—L. A. Shiffren speaks at Sixth and E. He was continually interrupted by vigilantes, but police pretended to give speaker protection, and he was not beaten. Paul Fickert, member of Musicians' Union, beaten and arrested for passing out Socialist pamphlets.

June 4—Assistant Attorney General Benjamin announces in public press he is satisfied the police can control the situation. Case against A. B. Carson, charged with resisting an officer, dismissed.

June 5—Attempt to dismiss the Grand Jury fails. Grand Jury to take up the I. W. W. cases on June 17.

June 6—Smallpox appears in the county jail. Fifty-two prisoners transferred to the police stockade on California street.

June 7—Fifteen prisoners in the city jail charged with violation of the street-speaking ordinance plead guilty and are released on probation.

June 8—Mortimer Downing attempts to speak at Sixth and E, and the meeting is broken up by vigilantes.

June 10—Announcement by Benjamin that the Free Speech fight is now right where it started. Street speaking outside restricted district again forbidden, and move-on ordinance enforced. Police make wholesale arrests. Forty men placed in detention, but later released.

June 11—Street meeting outside restricted district broken up. Mrs. Emerson approached by a woman vigilante.

June 20—Motion to dismiss the conspiracy cases for lack of jurisdiction denied. Vigilantes summoned before Grand Jury in Sauer kidnapping.

June 22—Grand Jury probe in the Sauer matter ends. County jail prisoners confined in the California street stockade on account of the smallpox epidemic returned to the county jail. Thirteen prisoners charged with vagrancy released from the county jail.

June 23—Socialist meeting outside of restricted district broken up by police. Many beaten up, Kasper Bauer and P. S. Ford arrested.

June 24—Motion to withdraw plea of not guilty in conspiracy cases denied. Nineteen men charged with assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder arraigned in the superior court. Grand Jury adjourns until August 13 without returning indictments against vigilantes.

June 28—Police arrest newsboy for selling Los Angeles Tribune on streets.

At a meeting in Los Angeles on July 28 a collection of \$32.56 was taken for the defense of Eitor and Giovannitti and strong resolutions were unanimously passed in which a general strike is threatened in case of conviction of the two innocent men.

In the North American Review for July is a good article on Syndicalism by Louis Levine. The article closes with the words "Syndicalism is ready to fight any organization opposed to it and ambitious to absorb all that are friendly to it. It must, therefore, necessarily arouse the hostility not only of the conservative elements of society, but even of reformers and political socialists." Levine uses the words syndicalism and industrial unionism interchangeably.

**THE EAST AND THE WEST**

Don't get soaked up with sectional patriotism. The workers are just as human in the East as in the West, and sometimes a whole lot more so. You should know what the rebels are doing everywhere. So get busy now. Send \$1.50 immediately for a combination subscription for one year to both the "Industrial Worker" and Solidarity. If you live in Canada make it \$2. From next week's mail we will know whether you read this or not.

Fifty-two strikes are on at the present time in the state of Massachusetts alone. These 20,300 strikers are out because the interests of labor and capital are identical, are they not? Think this over.

The Michigan Socialist publishes a fine Eitor-Giovannitti supplement and we predict that it will wake up the Bay state. There must be something about Michigan that makes good Socialist papers. That's where the old and unequal Wage Slave was published.

Songs to fan the flames of discontent, 10 cents. Get an I. W. W. Song book.

## PICTURES POSTCARDS

The part that pictures play in revolutionary education is large.

The poster picture, "Pyramid of Capitalism," is world famous.

It represents the working-class—men, women and children—at the bottom of society.

A platform upon their bent backs supports the capitalist class, who are rioting at the banquet board.

Above them is the second platform on which stand the soldiers, representing the armed forces of capitalism.

Above them on the third platform are the preachers and priests teaching the workers contentment with their lot.

The next platform has upon it the rulers of the nations—kings, emperors, and presidents.

Surmounting the entire structure is a bag of gold, showing the aim of capitalism.

The poster is 16x20 inches, on heavy white paper in most attractive colors.

The price is 15c each, or \$1.00 per dozen. Postcards are similar to the picture and are 25c per dozen, or \$1.00 per 100.

## BOILER MAKERS' CONVENTION

The tenth convention of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America was held in Little Rock, Arkansas, beginning on Monday, June 10.

Such forward steps as were taken came mainly from the fear of the officialdom that the I. W. W. would make inroads upon them unless they showed at least surface radicalism.

The Helpers were taken in with the Boiler Makers with the proviso that they could not be elected as president or business agent of their local unions.

A resolution calling for an organizer to be put in the field to organize the oil tank workers was concurred in. The author of this resolution, and those speaking in favor of it, gave as their main reason, the fact that these tank workers would be organized in the I. W. W. If the boilermakers did not take action. The men thus taken in are to be given cards showing their particular line of work. No doubt they will be excluded from doing anything but paying dues, as were the helpers.

The following resolution was offered at the sixth day session:

Whereas, Capital is being concentrated into the hands of a few, thus developing the power of quicker and more united action on the part of the employing class, and

Whereas, Machinery is being introduced into industry whereby labor power is made more productive while fewer workers are required for the production of commodities, and

Whereas, Scientific management has so subdivided and systematized work as to render skill practically superfluous, and has forced the workers to become mere appendages to the machine, and

Whereas, Craft Unionism is based upon a condition no longer existing in industry, and Whereas, the workers must be organized, not only for the purpose of making a better fight for shorter hours, higher wages, and improved working conditions, but also to develop the force necessary to end the class war by gaining full industrial control, and

Whereas, The producers must be in a position to maintain society upon an industrial basis when once the wage system is abolished, therefore, be it

Resolved: That immediate steps be taken to secure

First—One big union of all workers, skilled and unskilled, in the transportation industry, with locals formed according to shops and divisions, rather than according to craft alignment or the tools used.

Second—A low initiation fee, in no case to exceed \$5.

Third—Universal interchange of cards between all parts of the transportation industry and acceptance of the card of any other labor organization, either here or abroad, in lieu of an initiation fee.

Fourth—The abolition of all contracts with employers as being virtual agreements to scab in case other toilers seek better conditions.

Fifth—The dismissal of officials having connection with the National Civic Federation or any other organization existing in the interests of the employers.

Sixth—A thorough discussion of any and all tactics proposed as an aid to the workers in their every day struggles and the adoption of those which prove of value; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to the labor press for insertion and discussion to the end that similar steps be taken in other industries.

This was presented by Lodge No 473, Helper, Utah. It was turned down and one labor skater named McGuire dragged the I. W. W. into the affair. He told the usual lies about the I. W. W. scabbing on the boilermakers during the Harriman strike. This has been conclusively refuted in these columns on two occasions.

McGuire's main objection to ONE BIG UNION was that the 3,000 unskilled workers in the San Francisco laundries could dominate the organization. This shows his grasp of the subject of industrial unionism. The laundry workers could have no voice in the operation of the transportation industry.

The convention raised the dues, performed a few minor stunts for the benefit of the officials and set San Francisco as their next meeting place two years hence.

Let us hope they show some sign of progress in the two years. There is certainly plenty of room for improvement, especially in the matter of salaried officials under direction of the president who is not elected by the membership. Out of a total of \$82,394.68 there was spent \$30,829.25 for salaries of this clique, \$47,043.22 for their expenses, and only \$4,477.21 in organization work.

The Taylor System of Scientific Management came in for much discussion during the convention and there is a feeling among the rank and file that more improved methods must be sought if labor is to hold its own in the fight against organized capital.

The number of rebel delegates was increased slightly over past conventions and their radicalism was also more pronounced and coupled with more definite aims.

Two years ago Woodrow Wilson said: "You know what the usual stand of the employee is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wage. Labor is standardized by the trade unions, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do. In some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to his day's labor, and no one may work off hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum. The labor of America is rapidly becoming unprofitable under its present regulation by those who are determined to reduce it to a minimum."

While the above is but the result of a bourgeois brainstrom, it betrays the fear of Woodrow Wilson that he might have to do something more for a living than to call out the scab herders as he did in Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

## LOS ANGELES TO OUR RESCUE

The Los Angeles locals have relieved the "Industrial Worker" of a part of the worry as to how we could meet, within a short time, the heavy bills falling due because of our special Eitor-Giovannitti issue of nearly 75,000 eight-page papers.

From their picnic they raised quite a fund for the paper, and through the efforts of Secretary J. J. McKelvey and others a substantial addition was made to the sum by collections in the hall and on the aqueduct.

We ask that the publication of the following list act as an individual receipt for the amounts set forth:

Money raised on the aqueduct:

Frank Boarth	\$ 2.00
Tom Morris	2.50
M. J. Sullivan	1.00
Adam Stoits	1.00
Rudolph Seable	1.00
James Cassidy	1.00
Chas. Fisher	1.00
William Sperling	.50
Joseph Kulhanek	1.00
Fred Oliver	2.00
L. M. Moore	1.00
John Johnstone	1.00
Martin Brown	1.50
Vernon O'Hair	2.50

Total from aqueduct \$19.00

Raised in Headquarters:

Joe Marco	\$1.50
H. C. Sherman	1.00
Carl Kaesemeyer	1.00
Mrs. J. J. McKelvey	1.00
Tom Lewis	1.00
Alex. Michael	1.00
Paul Lundgard	1.00
Walter Wales	1.00
Julius Hoffman	1.00
Collected in hall July 29	1.65

Total collected in hall \$11.15

"Industrial Worker's" share picnic proceeds \$50.85  
Collected on aqueduct 19.00  
Collected in local Headquarters 11.15

Total Collections \$81.00

This amount serves the double purpose of supporting this paper and at the same time aiding our imprisoned fellow workers.

It shows what may be accomplished by concerted effort and we trust that other locals will follow the good example of Los Angeles.

The dues of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union were \$18.75, for each individual member, for the first six months of this year. That's pretty nearly enough, isn't it?

In Duluth, Minn., three hundred stevedores are on strike against the Northern Pacific. They demand 35 cents per hour. Even this amount will not mean more than \$12 to \$15 per week, as the work is irregular.

B. A. Worthington, arguing in behalf of 50 Eastern railroads, says that bankruptcy would follow the payment of the raises in wages demanded by the various employees. If starvation wages is the logical result of capitalist ownership and management then the sooner bankruptcy comes the better for all concerned. The transportation workers could manage the railroads themselves, make the equipment safe, shorten the hours of toil, employ more workers, and give to all the full product of their toil. That's worth fighting for. That's what the I. W. W. proposes in place of starvation.

National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, No. 157, I. W. W., meets second and fourth Wednesday, I. W. W. hall, Phelan building, 48 Delano street, Secretary, Richard Wright, 27 Roosevelt street, New Bedford, Mass.

**IL PROLETARIO**

Il Proletario is an organ of the syndicalist movement, published in the Italian language. It expounds the principles of the I. W. W. Arturo Giovannitti, awaiting trial because of his activity in the great Lawrence strike, is the editor. Subscription price is \$1 per year. Address 149 W. 4th street, New York City.

## Songs! Songs!

To Fan the Flames of Discontent  
SONGS OF JOY!  
SONGS OF SORROW!  
SONGS OF SARCASM!  
Songs of the Miseries That Are.  
Songs of the Happiness To Be.  
Songs that strip capitalism bare;  
show the shams of civilization; mock  
at the masters' morals; scorn the  
smug respectability of the satisfied  
class; and drown in one glad burst  
of passion the profit patriotism of the  
plunderbund.

SONGS! SONGS!  
I. W. W. SONG BOOKS.  
10c each, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00  
per thousand, cash in advance. Order  
of the "Industrial Worker," Box  
2129, Spokane, Wash.

## Solidarity

Organ of the I. W. W., published in New Castle, Pa. A revolutionary weekly with up-to-date news of all Eastern labor matters. You need it as well as the Worker. Subscription \$1 per year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 1½ cents per copy. Address P. O. Box 623, New Castle, Pa.

# AGITATE—EDUCATE—ORGANIZE—FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY

## CLEVELAND PRESS TELLS OF ETTOR'S ARREST

Joe Ettor is still in jail. But chiefly as a result of his efforts 375,000 New England textile workers are getting better wages. He has added \$11,000,000 a year to the pay envelopes of the poorest paid workers in the country.

The mill owners put Joe in jail to get him out of the way. That was during the Lawrence strike last winter.

Never in America has there been such a strike—or such a leader. The strikers were marching through the streets one day in January, 15,000 of them. The militia had checked them till they were raging. They started toward one of the big factories, and things looked bad.

### Malta Rioters.

Suddenly little Joe Ettor appeared from a side street and jumped on top of a water plug. Joe held up both hands, and those 15,000 rioters stopped. He gave a curt order and they turned silently and marched to the city common. Then the president of the state board of arbitration got the mill owners and labor representatives together. At the last minutes the owners hedged.

In filed Joe Ettor and 49 men and women with him. Joe sat down, lighted a cigar, spat on the rug and smiled expectantly. The president proceeded to make a speech on the merits of arbitration. Up jumps Joe, with his florid Santa Claus smile:

"Mr. President, we didn't come here to listen to any lecture. We're here on business, to meet the mill owners, at your invitation. Where are they?"

### Send Joe to Jail.

"I represent the allied trades of the Lawrence textile mills. If you and the mill owners want to talk business, very well! If not, good night!"

Well, they put Joe in jail.

Early one morning there was a row between strikers and militiamen. A bullet killed a woman, Annie Lapizco. Ettor was arrested on a charge of murder, an "accessory before the fact." Arturo Giovannitti, another leader, was taken with him.

### Held on Flimsy Charge.

The woman, the state argued, might have been shot by a striker. If so, the striker might have been lured to it by inflammatory speeches that Ettor and Giovannitti might have made somewhere or other.

"Pretty flimsy," said many an honest lawyer of Massachusetts.

They held him anyway, without bail. The courts refused a writ of habeas corpus. He probably won't be tried till next fall.

They say in Boston Joe Ettor is a very undesirable citizen, and the country's better off with him in jail. But they don't like to discuss the merits of the case against him.

Lincoln Steffens, when asked if he were willing to see the McNamara go free when he had knowledge of their guilt, replied: "Yes, because the crime was not an individual but a social crime—a revolutionary and not a legal crime in which a great class of people was involved." To which Arthur Jensen in the Free Press, Hingham, Wash., adds: "Who is to blame for the McNamara crime? We hold the steel trust and the National Erectors' Association guilty. We hold guilty the social forces which breed McNamara! Steffens is right! There are still some men who dare to say what they think even in the face of adverse public opinion."

As the time nears for the reelection of Samuel Gompers as president of the American Federation of Labor that hardy old annual, "a jail sentence," is once more doing yeoman service in the daily press.—B. C. Federationist.

## HAYWOOD COMING WEST

William D. Haywood is soon to make a speaking tour of the entire west. You will certainly want him in your locality. The big minor can deliver the goods.

A full house is practically assured when Haywood is the speaker. He has a number of lectures but all are on the worker's side of the class struggle.

Dates are desired from I. W. W. locals, Socialist Party locals, radical craft union bodies, and workmen's societies.

Terms suitable to your locality will be furnished on request and dates will be allotted as soon as applications covering the route are all in this office.

Write at once for terms to the "Industrial Worker," Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

## DON'T BE A PEON

Merryville, La.

Fellow Workers: I can say that the workers employed in the lumber industry are shamefully mistreated by the bosses in many instances. The manager of the Gulf Lumber Company at Fullerton wrote the men private letters advising them not to buy their meat off of a wagon that peddled over the town—the wagon sold a better grade of meat than the Company had in their markets. I have heard that M. L. Flusbel, manager of the Gulf Lumber Co., at Fullerton, La., discharged men for buying their groceries and supplies at other stores than those controlled by the Company.

Now, friend and reader, you know that these are facts. Why not wake up to a realization of the reason why the Lumber Kings do not want us workers to stand together? They well know what it means—it means protection for us and our families.

Now, we, the workers of those camps, have a golden opportunity to join hands and come together. Be one in mind. Why not? What is your reason?

You well know that the mill owners are organized and are fighting us to a finish, and we workers are furnishing them with money with which to fight us.

Now, fellow workers, give this a thought and you will see just where you stand.

J. M. MARSHALL.

## CALGARY NOTES

An Ettor-Giovannitti protest meeting on July 22 netted \$8.00 for the defence. Resolutions were drafted and forwarded to President Taft and Governor Foss of Massachusetts. Literature was sold to the amount of \$2.80. Four new members were gained and four more transferred. Song books and "Workers" all sold out with demands for more.

Headquarters for the local have been secured at 223 Tenth avenue, West.

O'Brien, M. P., who was recently arrested for street speaking, was dismissed for lack of evidence. He was beaten up by the police because he demanded a receipt for \$100.00 taken from him when he was searched.

Construction laborers on the C. P. R. work at Ogden struck on Friday last for a 2c raise per hour. They got their demands in less than a half hour. Some of these are I. W. W. men and the balance are joining rapidly.

At a crowded meeting, addressed by O'Brien, in the Empress Theatre on the 22nd, a strong protest was made against the sending of troops to break the strike on the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Farm hands and ranch workers of Denmark, Ore., met in protest meeting recently and resolved to spread the story on the crime against Ettor and Giovannitti. They sent resolutions to the Massachusetts authorities and are collecting funds for the defence.

## NEW BEDFORD NEEDS HELP

To All Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World:

Fellow Workers: On the 15th of July the Independent and A. F. of L. unions, went on strike in the textile mills of New Bedford, Mass., against the fining or grading system. The I. W. W., representing a large portion of the 15,000 workers in the affected shops, true to the principles of the ONE BIG UNION, immediately walked out of the mills in order to be loyal to our motto, "An Injury to one is an Injury to All." The best speakers and organizers of the I. W. W. in the East were rushed to New Bedford and the I. W. W. soon outnumbered the combined craft unions. The I. W. W. implored the craft unions to stand for the general strike in all the mills, but these labor misleaders refused to call out the workers in the mills where the fining system was not in vogue and as fast as I. W. W. members would come from the so-called "fair" mills, the A. F. of L. would immediately fill the places.

Every move made by these labor fakirs soon demonstrated that the I. W. W. was being led into a trap and that the whole strike was a pre-arranged move on the part of craft leaders and capitalists to down the I. W. W. in the textile industry.

The master class of the textile industry are fearful lest this young revolutionary organization shall grow. The A. F. of L. is to be used as the wedge to split us asunder. The warps in the mills where the strike is on have been taken to these so-called "fair" mills and A. F. of L. members have gone there to make the cloth and thus keep the market supplied. They have merely transferred the job to the inside of other walls. As a result of this piece of organized scabbery and the fact that they eagerly took the places vacated by our members, very few of their members are out of work, while thousands of members of the I. W. W. are locked out.

In our failure to induce the crafts to enter into a general strike of all the workers in all the mills, and in view of the fact that we were being scabbled on by craft unionists wherever our members quit on a principle, we had nothing else to do than declare the strike off so far as the I. W. W. was concerned. The masters now refuse to open the mills, which only proves that we entered a well planned trap.

Thousands of our members are now locked out and hunger and misery is already rampant in our ranks. The masters will be forced to open their mills in the near future to supply their orders.

We must have food. Can you help us to maintain our organization in New Bedford by helping to feed the thousands who are idle for a little while? We have opened a soup kitchen and all funds will be used to buy food.

Send all donations to Richard Parkinson, Secretary No. 157, I. W. W., 45 Delano street, New Bedford, Mass.

NEW BEDFORD I. W. W. STRIKE COM.

## ON STRIKE

(By Jessie Ashley in N. Y. Call.)

Supposing they all come out. You who live in hotels, what would you think of that? It may be awkward to have your meals interrupted, but what if everyone stopped work?

Imagine this situation:  
No elevator service.  
No bellboys.  
No waiters.  
No lights.  
No heat.  
No ice.  
No chambermaids.  
No cooks.  
No laundry workers.  
A dark, cold, servantless house. A wilderness of discomfort. How long would any manager hold out?

That is the kind of solidarity that counts. A perfect network of loyal workers. No one to do anything that would make the existence or a guest in any hotel tolerable or even possible. That is unity and efficiency in striking tactics. Any one can see it, but somehow the workers don't see it. They are always bothering about the bosses, always worrying about property. They can't get over the idea that the bosses give them jobs, instead of robbing them, as they do of the fruit of their work.

Just try it round the other way. See how much capital could do without labor. Let the boss get along awhile with his blessed capital alone. He would be a happy man, a cheerful man, content with his gold. At the end of one day he would be beaten. Only the workers don't see it.

Where do the police come from?  
The working class.  
Where do most of the soldiers come from?  
The working class.

Who runs the telephone, the telegraph, the cabs, the cars, the ships? Who mines the coal, hauls the wood, lays water pipes, builds houses? All, all, all the working class.

Just let the workers of the world—of the world mind you—get together for just one day and strike! Don't you wonder what would happen?

Why not try?

Can you join or quit a political party at your pleasure? If so, it is a voluntary organization. Can you join or quit the industrial army at your pleasure? If not, you are a compulsory member of it.

Which is the more important place to organize?

## PHOENIX PROTESTS AGAINST OUTRAGE

The Trades Council, the Socialist Party, and the I. W. W. of Phoenix, Ariz., lined up solidly together in the holding of a mass protest meeting at the City Hall Plaza on July 23.

The town was covered with circulars and the local papers have advance notices of the meeting, with the result that the gathering was one of the largest the city had ever witnessed.

Rousing speeches were delivered by Griffin, Sec. Trades Council; Bradford, State Sec. Socialist party; Marshall, Sec. Local 212 I. W. W.; Elders, I. W. W. sympathiser, all in English, and Mancillas, Sec. Mexican Liberal Party, in Spanish.

Resolutions of protest were drawn up and forwarded to the Massachusetts authorities, and a collection of \$19 was received. The expenses of the meeting were deducted from the collection and the balance of \$13 was forwarded to the Ettor-Giovannitti defense fund.

Phoenix local asks that all rebels passing that way pay them a call and aid in the work of agitation.

## UNCLE SAM'S DISCOVERIES OF GREED IN NEW ENGLAND

The United States commissioner of labor has been studying the Lawrence strike. He reports that the average income PER FAMILY during the busiest week in 1911, when the mills were running full time, was \$3.76 a week. And that doesn't mean the average individual wage, for in most families two or more members are working.

Commissioner Neill concludes, after examining the records of 22,000 operatives in the cotton and woolen mills, that it takes the combined wages of a father, mother and three children to support a family in Lawrence and the other New England textile centers. Where the father alone works, there is bitter poverty, and father and mother together cannot earn enough to keep the family in humble decency if there are little children.

Really, Uncle Sam will develop into a first-class muckraker if he keeps on. Commissioner Neill could, indeed, add a very interesting chapter, telling who are the beneficiaries of this system of organized GREED. He would say in this chapter that great granddaughters and great grandsons of revolutionary patriots are looting in luxury furnished by this blood money; that the toll of little children pays for the glorious gowns that clothe the backs of colonial dames and Beacon Hill beauties; and that there are pupils in New England which shame the Master by taking toll from the hungry bellies of the gaunt textile workers.

Send to the Congressman of the district you are in for a copy of this report of Commissioner of Labor Neill.

## THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE

The Metropolitan is the first magazine of any size or note, outside of the ranks of the avowed socialist publications, to deal with the question of Socialism from the socialist point of view.

While its leading writer, Morris Hillquit, deals with the question from the point of view of a "high brow" (save the mark) and thus the writings do not savor at all of the proletarian movement, this is mitigated in a sense by the balance of the articles by William Mailly and others.

"So the waiters, heretofore considered beneath notice and not even worthy of contempt, have accomplished two things together: They have given themselves a new significance in the public psychology and thereby rendered a real social service; and they have gained improved conditions and a new respect from their employers. They will never be merely waiters again. They have earned the right to be considered as human beings."

Mailly also reviews the attempts at suppression of speech in San Diego, Seattle, Tampa, Lawrence and elsewhere and under the head "Hastening Revolution" he says:

"In all these cases, local officials, abetted in some places by 'citizens' committees, have been guilty usurpers of authority and the provokers of disorder. It will not avail to justify these acts by falling back upon the plea that the Industrial Workers of the World is the organization chiefly concerned. The fact is that the people attacking that movement know nothing about its aims or its methods; they only assume the right to attack it because they have heard it denounced by others as ignorant as themselves."

We don't think Mailly meant this as a slap at certain alleged socialists but the shoe fits some of the yellow element.

Another writer discusses at length the question of industrialism and of sabotage as they affected the Socialist convention.

And while mentioning the Metropolitan we have to remark that it has absolutely the most beautiful cover pages of any magazine in America.

## WERE YOU THERE?

All parties who participated in the San Diego free speech fight and were deported, beaten or otherwise unlawfully handled by the police or vigilantes are requested to communicate with Fred H. Moore, 1106 American National Bank Building, San Diego, giving name, address and all information they may have bearing upon the situation, such as: Identity of vigilantes or officers taking part in the various outrages, and any information regardless of how insignificant it may seem, as it may prove of great value to us in the defense of cases or in future prosecutions or civil suits. Also, you can readily understand the absolute necessity of our knowing the address of the various members in case we should find it necessary to call them here as witnesses.

## "GUM SHOE" BURNS A KING CROOK

(Continued from page 1)

ulist' 'Convict anyone. Democrat' Burns' favorite way of describing an unsatisfactory juror was to designate him as a 's—n of a b—h,' and lists are checked as 'S. B.' 'S. B. etc. Attached to the Polk county list found among Burns' papers is a slip bearing the following endorsement: 'Pat McArthur Checked all on Polk county list who were good; Checked on said lists for s—n of b—h—'

"The Department also has Burns' original statements of adversely reported names, some in his own handwriting, others typewritten. Evidently Burns, or some one for him, had gone over the reports received and picked out the bad reports and had them typewritten. This was done county by county, with the exception of Multnomah county, concerning which reports are meager, and in practically every instance all of the names on these lists were left out, and occasionally were the names left out from a particular county unless the name bore a circular check, which indicated that although the name appeared upon the list yet for some reason the proposed juror would be satisfactory. The conclusion is obvious. It would have been a remarkable coincidence for the jury commissioners to have selected for rejection even from one county only the names which were reported upon adversely and which had been collected and typewritten as above stated, but when the situation obtains with substantial uniformity throughout all of the counties save one, it is impossible to reach any other conclusion than that Burns in some way, either with or without the actual knowledge of the jury commissioners, caused the selections to be made in conformity with his wishes."

"It is impracticable to go into all the details of the corroborating evidence on this point, but if there were any doubt regarding Burns' connection with the affair and what he actually accomplished it would seem to be set at rest by his own telegram in cipher to Mr. W. Scott Smith, then secretary to Hon. E. A. Hitchcock, the then Secretary of the Interior, on August 19, 1909, the very date the jury box was filled and on which the grand jury was drawn. The Department has this original telegram. It reads as follows:

"Jury commissioners cleaned out old box from which trial jurors were selected and put in 600 names, every one of which was investigated before they were placed in the box. This confidential."

"In addition to this an affidavit was received on the 12th instant from C. N. McArthur, who was one of Burns' agents in the field and afterwards Speaker of the House of Representatives of Oregon. Mr. McArthur makes a complete disclosure of the whole situation which leaves no possible ground for doubt. Among other things he states that on or about July 25, 1905 (the jury box was filled August 17, 1905), Burns telephoned to him that he wished to see him in the district attorney's office, and while there, and in the presence of Francis J. Heney, Burns handed him a typewritten list and said, as nearly as Mr. McArthur can remember: 'Here, Mac, is a list of prospective jurors from several counties. Take it, weed out the s—s of b—s who will not vote for conviction, and return it to me as soon as possible, for we are going to make up a new jury box, and we want to be sure that know that he will convict, for by G—d we are going to "get" Williamson this time, you can bet your sweet life, and we will send this whole d—d outfit to jail where they belong. We are going to "stack the cards" on them this time.' Mr. McArthur states that he became indignant and told Burns that such methods as he proposed were altogether improper and no self-respecting man could be a party to them, and Burns replied: 'Any methods are justifiable in dealing with these s—s of b—s.' He states further that on or about September 1, 1905, he met Burns, and the latter said to him: 'Well, Mac, we weeded out the s—s of b—s, at least I think we did, and we will "get" Williamson this time, and by G—d we will get the whole d—d crowd. Old Sladen kicked like h—l because my men worked the lists over before they went to the jury commissioners, but it didn't do the old s—n of a b—h any good, and the corrected lists went in anyhow.'

"Mr. McArthur, it is to be remembered, was one of Burns' agents and furnished many of the reports which are on file in the Department. He claims, however, that he did so with great reluctance and under duress, and after much persuasion. He does not state the nature of the duress, but I am informed is willing to do so if you insist."

Street speakers should read portions of this as a supplement to their talks and point out what we may expect in the Ettor-Giovannitti case.

Show up what Capitalism is when stripped of its whitewash and tell the masters in no uncertain tones that our imprisoned fellow workers, both of the Textile Workers and the Timber Workers, will be the subjects of framed up convictions only at the peril of those who plan, execute and finance the damnable plots.

## LATE NOTES FROM SPOKANE

Pressmen have been locked out on the Spokesman-Review and the Chronicle in accordance with the plan of the Publishers' Association to force the open shop. Scabs have been imported from Los Angeles. "Union" men of other crafts continue to work with the scabs. A full account next week.

Freight handlers are out on the Northern Pacific and goods are moving but slowly. I. W. W. agitation is blamed for this strike.

## Shall Murder Be Committed?

Joe Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti are in prison in Lawrence, Mass., awaiting trial on the charge of murder. They will be tried in a hostile capitalist community in September or sooner, for a crime committed by a policeman, as testified to by eye-witnesses, during the great textile strike through which 300,000 ill treated and half starved textile workers have been benefitted by a substantial raise in wages to the amount of \$15,000,000 annually.

These young agitators came to Lawrence, Mass., at the solicitation of the striking workers in order to give them the benefit of their organizing experience in the battle for a living wage. The master class, whipped by the solidarity of the workers, now wish to get revenge by the death of our fellow workers in the electric chair. Their crime like many others who have suffered persecution at the hands of a money-mad band of parasites, is their loyalty to the working class.

Our fellow workers are charged with being the cause of the death of a young girl striker on the trumped up charge of inflaming the minds of the workers with inflammatory speeches, to the point that the workers rioted. Those who know the prisoners and have heard the speeches, know that such a charge is an absolute lie. Back of the demand for the blood of our fellow workers are the strongest combinations of capital on the Eastern coast. The best legal talent to be procured, will battle for a verdict in the first degree. We have no other alternative than to do our best with the game of the enemy. We must have first class attorneys. They will cost a lot of money, but what is money compared to the lives of our fellow workers?

Shall we allow our fellow workers to be murdered to satisfy a blood-thirsty capitalist class? Will YOU assist in securing the best defence possible for them? If you will, then fill out the following blank and forward your donation to William Yates, Treasurer Ettor-Giovannitti defence committee, Central building, Lawrence, Mass., who will receipt for the amount.

To William Yates,  
Secretary-Treasurer Ettor-Giovannitti Defence,  
Lawrence, Mass.

Fellow Worker:  
Enclosed find \$..... as my donation to the Ettor-Giovannitti defence.

Kindly forward receipt to the address given below.

Signed.....